REMARKS

Claims 1-24 are pending in this application. Claims 21 through 24 have been newly added. The Applicant appreciates the Examiner's indication of allowability concerning claims 3 through 7 and 20.

I. CLAIM REJECTIONS - 35 U.S.C. § 102

No claim is anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102 (b) unless all of the elements are found in exactly the same situation and united in the same way in a single prior art reference. As mentioned in the **MPEP §2131**, "a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987). Every element must be literally present, arranged as in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.,* 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (CAFC 1989). The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the patent claim. *Id.*, "All words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson,* 424 F.2d 1382, 165 USPQ 494, 496 (CCPA 1970), and MPEP 2143.03.

A. Claims 1-2, and 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bell et al. (U.S.Pat-6807185). The Applicant respectfully traverses.

Regarding claims 1, 2, 18 and 19 the Examiner states that Bell teaches updating state information of the access nodes according to the call connection and connection release between the access nodes (fig. 2, col. 14, lines 59-67, col. 16, lines 28-37).

However, looking at col. 14 and 16, Bell includes that if an endpoint is busy with a call, that the user information path is not established. A user information path over the ATM network is selectively established upon completion of the signaling function to save bandwidth between the endpoints or the subordinate devices. The user information path carries the substantive data according to col. 11, lines 10-25 of Bell.

Moreover, Bell does not specifically disclose updating the state information of the access nodes since the data path not forming does not literally disclose such a limitations. According to MPEP §2131, every element must be literally present, arranged as in the claim. *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (CAFC 1989). Here in Bell, every element of the claimed present invention is not literally present.

II. REJECTION OF CLAIMS (35 U.S.C. § 103)

According to MPEP 706.02(j), the following establishes a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art and not based on applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

A. Claims 8-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell et al. (U.S.Pat-6807185) in view of Lu et al. (U.S.Pat-5734699). The Applicant respectfully traverses.

Regarding claim 8, the Examiner indicated that Bell teaches a private access network controller carrying out a call connection between the access nodes and to provide data service for the first and second access nodes (abstract) when the first access node makes a request for a call connection with the second access node coupled to the first network service and the private access

network controller requesting the state information of the first and second access nodes to be updated (abstract, col. 9, line 46 to col. 10, line 24).

However, Bell only indicates that the user information path adapted to allow communication of the user information between the first and second endpoints, the user path is not established if the second endpoint is unable to receive the call. There is no specific teaching of a private access network controller accommodating the state information itself or the request of specifically the state information. Bell only discusses that a path is not formed which is not the same as providing the state information.

The Examiner admitted that Bell fails to specifically disclose a first private access network transceiver system setting up a session when the first access node moves within the wireless service area of the first private access network transceiver, and a second private access network transceiver system setting up a session when the second access node moves within the wireless service area of the second private access network transceiver. However, the Examiner indicates that Lu teaches a cellular private branch exchange for facilitating cellular communication for plurality of MS units, which includes a first BSS for communicating with a first and second MS unit of the first plurality of MS units on respectively a first and a second cellular bear data channel, Lu further teach a first private access network transceiver system setting up a session when the first access node moves within the wireless service area of the first private access network transceiver (figs. 4-7, abstract, col. 2, lines 52-67).

However, Lu et al. indicates switching centers within private and public areas such as private MSC 464 in figure 6A, 254 in figure 6B and the movement of the mobile stations of 460, 458 in figure 7. Col. 2, lines 52-67 discuss the BSS communicating with the MS units and MSC representing a cross-connecting node capable of cross-connecting the between two bearer data channel between two mobile stations.

There is no indication of two different private access network transceiver systems setting up a session when the respective access nodes moves within the wireless service area of the private access network transceiver.

Regarding claim 9, the Examiner indicated that Bell and Lu further teaches the system of claim 8, further comprising a data location register updating the state information of the access nodes to busy state information according to a state information update request (see Bell, col. 10, lines 6-24, see Lu, figs. 13-22, col. 28, lines 24-58).

However, Lu discloses an HLR/VLR for storing the location of the mobile stations and not registers for state information such as busy state information of specifically the access nodes as in the present invention.

Regarding claim 13, the Examiner stated that Bell and Lu further teaches the system of claim 12, with the second network service being a public land mobile network (see Lu, figs. 4-7, abstract, col. 3, lines 18-33).

However, in Lu at public land mobile network is never taught or suggested to be setting up a session since Bell taught concerning the private network. Therefore, there is no suggestion or motivation of modifying Bell to use a PLMN as in the limitation of the present invention.

Regarding claim 15, the Examiner stated that Bell and Lu further teaches the system of claim 13, with the data location register storing the information associated with the first access node of the wireless private network equal to the information associated with the second access node of the public land mobile network (see Bell, abstract, col. 9, line 46 to col. 10, line 24, see Lu, col. 3, lines 7-33).

However, Bell or Lu does not teach or suggest the information associated with the first node is actually equal to the second access node. Lu mentions registers storing information, but not equal to the two different nodes of a public network and the private network.

III. Newly Added claims 21 through 24

The newly added claims 21 through 24 are supported by the specification and all the drawings in their entirety, including for example paragraph 123.

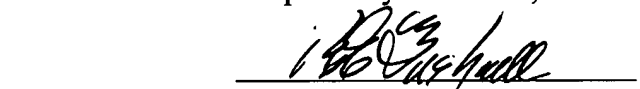
Bell and Lu individually or in combination do not disclose, teach or suggest the limitations of claims 21-24 including updating state information of the access nodes accommodating a public network to recognize state information of a private network subscriber located in a private and public

cell area by transmitting terminal state information from the private network to the public network in a mobile communication system interworked with the public and private networks.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims are deemed to be allowable and this application is believed to be in condition to be passed to issue. If there are any questions, the examiner is asked to contact the applicant's attorney.

A fee of $200.00 is incurred by this Amendment for the addition of four (4) claims above twenty (20). Applicant's check drawn to the order of the Commissioner accompanies this Amendment. Should there be a deficiency in payment, or should other fees be incurred, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of such fees.

Respectfully submitted,



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